BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE MURDER!

Our Synopsis of the Evidence.

PROCEEDINGS UP TO THE 20TH.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

A NORTH CAROLINA WOMAN IMPLICATED.

The Arson Plot—Jeff. Davis' Complicity.

Samuel Arnold's Letter to Booth.

AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.

MORE ABOUT DR. MUDD.

A CONFEDERATE CIPHER DISPATCH.

Particulars of the Attack on the Sewards,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

We resume the publication of our synopsis of the evidence before the assassination and conspiracy court, giving fuller details than have been included in our hurried news abstracts of the last few days:

PROCEEDINGS ON THE 18TH.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. A telegraph despatch from Booth in New York to Surratt in Washington asking for "number and street at once," was read. The relevancy of this despatch is not clear, only that it shows intimacy between Booth and Surratt.

Louis A. Weichman on being recalled, testified regarding Booth's and Surratt's actions on Inauguration day as follows:

I will state that, as near as I can recollect, it was after the 4th of March, and the second time that Payne visited the house; when I returned from my office one day, at half-past four o'clock, and went to my room, I rang the bell for Dan, the negro servant, and in reply to an inquiry which I addressed to him, he told me that John had ridden out about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon with six others, on horseback; on going down stairs I found Mrs. Surratt weeping bitterly, and asked her what was the matter; she said to me, "Go down and make the best of your dinner, John has gone away;" about half-past six o'clock John Surratt came back and was very much excited—in fact, he rushed frantically into the room; he had one of Sharpe's small six-barreled revolvers in his hand; I said, "John, why are you so much excited?" he replied, "I will shoot any man who comes into this room; my hopes are gone, and my prospects blighted; I want something to do; can you give me a clerkship?" the prisoner, Payne, came into the room; about fifteen minutes afterwards Booth came into the room; he was so much excited that he walked very frantically around the room several times without noticing me; he had a whip in his hand; the three went up stairs in the second story, and they must have remained there together about twenty minutes; subsequently I asked Surratt where he had left Payne; he said Payne has gone to Baltimore; I asked him where Booth had gone; he said to New York; some two weeks afterwards Surratt, when passing the post office inquired for a letter under the name of James Sturdy, and I asked him him why a letter was sent to him under a false name; he said he had particular reasons for it; this must have been two weeks after this affair—before the 20th of march; the letter was signed "Wood," and the writer stated that he was at the Revere House in New York; that he was looking for something to do, but would probably go to some boarding house in Grand street, I think West Grand street; that was the whole substance of the letter.

This witness also testified that Payne, the Seward assassin, after the 4th of March met Mrs. Surratt, in his presence and "made some excuse to her, saying

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that he would have been in Washington before that date but could not get there."

The following, implicating a Mrs. Slater, from North Carolina, is from the evidence of the same witness:—

By Mr. Aiken—Q. How did you learn anything with reference to the antecedents of Mrs. Slater? A. Through Mrs Surratt herself.

Q. What did Mrs. Surratt tell you? A. Mrs. Surratt stated to me that she came to the house in company with How, and that she was a North Carolinian; I believe that she speaks French, and that she was a blockade runner or bearer of despatches.

Q. Where were you at the time Mrs. Surratt told you this? A. I was in the house, in the kitchen, or at least in the dining room.

Q. Are you certain, beyond all doubt, that Mrs. Surratt ever told you that Mrs. Slater was a blockade runner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you before that time ever seen Mrs. Slater at the house of Mrs Surratt? A. I myself saw her only once; I learned she had been to the house twice——

Q. Never mind what you learned. You saw her only once? A. Only once.

Q. How long was she there? A. Only one night.

Q. Did you have any conversation with her yourself? A. She drove up to the door in a buggy; the bell rang and Mrs. Surratt told me to go out and take her trunk; there was a young man in the buggy with her; that was all the conversation I had with her; she had her mask down—one of those short masks that ladies wear.

On being interrogated by the Court as to the meaning of the word "mask," the witness said he intended to signify a veil of the ordinary description.

Q. Was any one beside yourself present on the occasion of this conversation? A. Not that I remember.

Q. On what day was that? A. It was sometime in Feorunry; I don't remember the precise day.

Q. Did you hear anything said about Mrs. Slater afterwards? A. No, sir.

Q. What was Mrs. Surratt's exact language in giving you this information? A. She said that this woman was from North Carolina, and that if she got North there would be no danger for her, because, being French, she could immediately apply to the French Consul; that was about the only language I can now remember.

Mr. Aiken, one of the Counsels for the prisoners, attempted to bring out evidence showing that Weichman was a sympathiser with the rebels and that he assisted a man named St. Marie to go South through the blockade, but as no witnesses except he, himself were examined in this point, the attempt failed.

Further testimony showing that Augustus Howell, known as "Spencer," and a blockade runner, with other of the conspirators, were often assembled at Mr. Surratt's house.

Atzerott's movements the night of the assassination were brought out in evidence. It seems that he was up till very late, and left the Pennsylvania House, where he was stopping very early in the morning.—The knife thrown away by him on that night was brought into court, and identified by several witnesses.

The Rev. W. B. Ryder, of Chicago, Ill., testified that he found the following letter in Richmond among the archives of the so called Confederate Government:

RICHMOND, Feb. 11, 1865.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President Confederate States of America:—

When Senator Johnson and myself waited upon you, some days since, in relation to the project of annoying and harassing the enemy by means of burning their shipping, towns, &c., &c., there were several remarks made by you upon the subject that I was not fully prepared to answer, but which upon subsequent conference with the parties proposing the enterprise, I find cannot apply as objections to the scheme:—

First—The cumbustible material consists of several preparations, and not one alone, and can be used without exposing the party using them to the least danger of detection whatever. The preparations are not in the hands of Mr. Daniel, but are in the hands of Professor McCullough, and are known but to him and one other party, as I understand.

Second—There is no necessity for sending persons in the military service into the enemy's country; but the work may be done by agents, and in most cases by persons ignorant of the facts, and therefore innocent agents.

"I have seen enough of the effects that can be produced to satisfy me that in most cases, without any danger to the parties engaged, and in others but very slight, we can: *First*—Burn every vessel that leaves a foreign port for the United States. *Second*—We can burn every transport that leaves the harbor of New York or other Northern ports with supplies for the armies of the enemy in the South. *Third*—Burn every transport and gunboat on the Mississippi river, as well as devastate the country and fill his people with terror and consternation.

I am not alone in this opinion; but many other gentlemen are as fully and thoroughly impressed with the conviction as I am. I believe we have the means at our command, if promptly appropriated and energetically applied, to demoralize the Northern people in a very short time. For the purpose of satisfying your mind on the subject, I respectfully but earnestly request that you will have an interview with General Harris, formerly a member of Congress from Missouri, who, I think, is able, by conclusive proofs, to convince you that what I have suggested is perfectly feasible and practicable.

The deep interest I feel for the success of our cause in this struggle, with the conviction of the importance of availing ourselves of every element of defence, must be my excuse for writing you and requesting you to invite General Harris to see you. If you should see proper to do so, please signify, the time when it will be convenient for you to see him.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. OLDHAM.

On the back of the letter are the two endorsements, the first being "Hon W. S. Oldham, Richmond, February 12, 1865."

"In relation to plans and means of burning the enemy's shipping, towns, &c. preparations are in the hands of Professor McCullough, and are known to only one party. Ask the President to have an interview with General Harris, formerly from Missouri, on the subject. Secretary of State, at his convenience please see Gen. Harris and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore experienced.

J. D.," Feb 20, 1865.

Received Feb. 17, 1865.

The following letter, taken from Booth's trunk, and addressed to him, was identified as in the handwriting of the prisoner Sam Arnold:

HOOKSTOWN, Balto. Co. March 21, 1865.

DEAR JOHN—Was business so important that I could not remain in Baltimore until I saw you? I came in as soon as I could and found that you had gone to Washington. I called also to see Mike, but learned from his mother he had gone out with you and had not returned. I concluded therefore, he had gone with you. How inconsiderate you have been. When I left you stated we would not meet in a month or so, therefore I made application for employment, an answer to which I shall receive during the week. I told my parents I had ceased with you. Can I then, under existing circumstances, come as you request? You know full well the government suspicions something is going on there; therefore the undertaking is becoming more complicated. Why not for the present desist for various reasons, which if you look into you can readily see, without my making any mention thereof. You know any one can censure me for my present course. You have been its cause, for how can I now come after telling them I had left you. Suspicion rests upon me now from my whole family, and even parties in the country. I will be compelled to leave home any how, and how soon I care not. Not one was more in for the enterprise than myself, and to-day would be there had you not done as you have. By this I mean the manner of proceeding. I am, as you well know, in need. I am, you may say, in rags; whereas to-day I ought to be well clothed. I do not feel right stalking about without means, and from appearances a beggar. I feel my dependence; but even this was forgotten, for I was one with you.—Time more propitious will arrive yet. Do not act rashly or in haste. I would prefer your first way: go and see how it will be taken in R——D——, and ere long I shall be better prepared to again be with you. I dislike writing—would sooner verbally make known my views; yet, you, now waiting, causes me thus to proceed. Do not anger; peruse this; weigh all I have said, and as a rational man and a friend you cannot censure or upbraid my conduct. I sincerely trust this, nor aught else that should or may occur, will ever obliterate our former friendship. Write me to Baltimore, as I expect in about Wednesday or Thursday; or if you can possibly come on, I will Tuesday meet you in Baltimore at B.

Ever, I subscribe myself your friend, SAM.

From the testimony of Wm. McPhail, we learn that Arnold after his arrest made a confession, purporting to be a statement of all he knew of the plot. It is in the hands of the War Department. It was also shown that Arnold received money from some source, and on opening the letter containing it, he remarked that he had found "something big, and thee it would soon be seen in the papers. When he was arrested at Fortress Monroe, the officer gave him a letter from his father, which induced him to make the confession. Inklings of the purport of this document, elicited in the evidence, show that a regular meeting of the conspirators was held in Washington at the Lychen House. From the letter given above, and other indications we infer that Arnold attempted to withdraw from the plot. Booth said that he would be justified in shooting him if he did. Arnold admitted that "the purpose of the party when he was a member of it was to abduct the heads of the government, so as to force the North to have an exchange of prisoners, or something to that amount; his part in the conspiracy was to catch the President when he was thrown from the box of the theatre. (With the exception of O'Laughlin and Mrs. Surratt, all the prisoners joined in the laugh which the idea of Arnold's catching Mr. Lincoln in his arms naturally induced.)

A Mr. Thomas testified relative to Dr. Mudd as follows:

Q. In that conversation did he speak of the President of the United States? A. He said that the President of the United States was an abolitionist, and that the whole Cabinet were such, and that the South would not be subjugated under abolition doctrine; he said the whole Cabinet would be killed in six or seven weeks and every Union man in Baltimore; he made a remark to me that I was no better than they were.

Q. Was he violent in his manner? A. He was not much excited.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him about politics? A. I made the remark that the war would soon be over; that South Carolina and Richmond were taken and we would soon have peace; then he went on stating that the South never would be subjugated that the President and Cabinet were all abolitionists and would be killed, and every Union man in the State of Maryland.

The court then adjourned until the 19th.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 19TH.

The court met at the usual hour. About twenty witnesses for the defence were dismissed until Monday, when it is supposed that their presence will be needed.

A despatch in Confederate cipher, taken from Booth's trunk after the assassination, was brought into court and identified. A portion of the evidence on the morning of the 19th probably regarding this despatch has been withheld.

No new points were elicited of great importance. Additional evidence was elicited against O'Laughlin and Spangler, the stage carpenters at Fords.

The particulars of the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward and the attack on Fred Seward are given by the colored waiter, who admitted Payne into the house, as follows:—

Q. State the circumstances connected with his entrance into the house? A. When he came he rang the bell; I went to the door, this man came in; he had a little package in his hand and said it was medicine from Dr. Verdi; he said he was sent by Dr. Verdi with particular directions how he was to take it, and he said he must go up; I told him he could not go up; then he repeated the words over a good while, talking to me—must go up—must see him—must see him; I told him he could not go up; that it was against my orders; that if he would give me the medicine I would tell how to take it, if he would leave me the direction; that would not do; he started to go up; finding he would go up I slipped past him and went up stairs before him; I asked him to excuse me; I thought perhaps he would say that I refused to let him come up; I thought may be he might be sent by Dr. Verdi, and that he would tell Mr. Seward I tried to stop him; he said, "All right;" I noticed that his step was very heavy; I asked him not to walk so heavy; he would disturb Mr. Seward; he met Mr. Fred. Seward on the steps outside the doors and had some conversation with him in the hall.

Q. Did your hear that conversation? If you did, state it. A. He said to Mr. Fred. W. Seward he wanted to see William H. Seward; Mr. Frederick told him he could not see him; he said that his father was asleep at the time, and he could not give him medicine, but he would take the medicine to his father; that would not do; he "must see him—he must see him—he must see him!" Mr. Fred. said:—"You cannot see him; you cannot see him;" he kept on telling him he must see him; Mr. Fred. said:—"I am the proprietor here; I am Mr. Seward's son: if you cannot leave it with me, you cannot leave it at all;" he had a little more talk, and still holding the little package in his hand; Mr. Fred. would not let him see him any way; he started towards the steps, as if to go down; I started to go down before him; I had gone about three steps and turned round, saying: "Do not walk so heavy;" by the time I had turned round he jumped back and struck Mr. Fred; by the time I had turned clear round Mr. Fred had fallen and thrown up his hands; then I ran down stairs and hallooed "Murder!" I went to the front door and cried "Murder!" I then ran down to Gen. Auger's headquarters; at the corner I saw no guard and run back; by that time three soldiers had come up out of the building and followed me; I had got about half way back to the house when I saw this man run out and get on his horse; he had on a light overcoat and no hat; he had on a hat when he came into the house; I had not seen the horse at all before; I hallooed to the soldiers, "there he is getting on his horse;" he got on his horse and started off; I followed him as far as the corner of I and Fifteen and-a-half streets; he turned up Vermont avenue and I lost sight of him there.

Sergeant Geo. F. Robinson, Mr. Seward's nurse, testified as follows:

Q. State the circumstances attending the encounter between the person of whom you speak and Mr. Seward. A. The first I saw of him I heard a scuffling in the hall; I opened the door to see what the trouble was; as I opened the door he stood close to it; as soon as it was opened wide enough he struck me and knocked me partially down, and then rushed up to the bed of Mr. Seward, struck him and maimed him; as soon as I could get on my feet I endeavored to haul him off the bed, and he turned upon me; in the scuffle a man came in the room who clutched him; between the two of us we got him to the door, or by the door, when he clinched his hand around my neck knocked me down, broke away from the other man and rushed down stairs

Maj. A. H. Seward testified as follows:

Q. State the circumstances attending your meeting him that evening. A. I retired to bed about half-past seven on the night of the 14th, with the understanding that I would be called at eleven o'clock, to sit up with my father; I very shortly fell asleep, and so remained until wakened by the screams of my sister; I jumped out of bed and ran into my father's room in my shirt and drawers; the gas in the room had been shut down rather low: I saw what appeared to be two men, one trying to hold the other; my first impression was that my father had become delirious, and that the nurse was trying to hold him; I went up and took hold of him, but saw at once from his size and struggle it was not my father; it then struck me that the nurse had become delirious, and was striking about the room at random: knowing the delicate state of my father's health, I endeavored to shove the person I had hold of to the door, with the intention of putting him out of the room; while I was pushing him he struck me five or six times over the head with whatever he had in his left hand, and I supposed it at that time to be a bottle or decanter he had seized from the table: during this time he repeated with intense, not strong voice, "I am mad," "I am mad." On reaching the hall he gave a sudden turn, and breaking away from me, disappeared down stairs; while in the vicinity of the door of my father's room as I was pushing him out, when he came opposite the light in the hall it shone on him, and I saw him distinctly; saw that he was a very large man, dark, straight hair, smooth face, no beard; I noticed the expression of his countenance; I then went into my room, got my pistol, which had to be taken from out the bottom of my carpet bag; I then went down stairs intending to shoot the person if he attempted to return; while standing at the door the servant boy came back and said the man had rode off on horseback; I then realized for the first time that the man was an assassin, who had entered the house for the purpose of murdering my father.

The manner of the arrest of Payne with which our readers are familiar, was again brought out. Mrs. Surratt's house and its surroundings were described. Photographs of Jeff. Davis, Alex. H. Stephens, Beauregard and Booth; a "card picture" containing the inscription, "Thus be it ever with tyrants—Virginia, the mighty. *Sic semper tyrannis*," were found on the premises. Mrs. Surratt, when Payne was arrested in her presence, called on God to witness that she did not know him. Payne had on a pair of boots marked J. W. Booth when caught.

Testimony, probably intending to show that Dr. Mudd attempted to secrete Payne, was elicited. After a tedious session, in which nothing new was brought forth, the Commission adjourned until 10 o'clock on the 20th.

DEATH OF JAMES C. JOHNSON.—James C Johnson, well and favorably known throughout North Carolina, died at his residence near Edenton on the 12th instant. A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Raleigh, on the 15th, thus notices the death of Mr Johnson:

James C. Johnson, one of the wealthiest men in the South, died on the 12th inst., at his home, near Edenton, in this State. He disinherited all his relatives because they left him and identified themselves with the rebel cause. His property, amounting to many millions of dollars, he left to a few personal friends. His immense possessions on the Roanoke river comprise the richest lands in the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he told his slaves, numbering nearly a thousand, that the war would make them free, and that they could remain with him or go where they pleased. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, whose indebtedness, which amounted to over thirty thousand dollars, Mr. Johnson is said to have cancelled, without Mr. Clay's knowledge, who was never able to ascertain who his benefactor was. He was about eighty years of age when he died, and was a devoted Union man up to the hour of his death.

For the Progress.]

Reply to Snooks—A Plea for Jefferson Davis.

"What!" exclaims the reader, "Is there a man or woman in our midst who will extenuate the gigantic crime of that scoundrel?" "Is there a person among us who dare, at this stage, apologize for him who was successively the repudiator, the perjured, the traitor, the promoter of civil war, the peculator and thief, the precipitate fugitive and unwilling scatterer of the people's money, the desecrator of female attire, and finally the caged convict?"

It is so, reader. I have a word of excuse for that individual. I shall accept with caution the suggestions of the high-toned Snooks, for it occurs to me that that whimsical family were indigenous to a higher latitude; and may it not be well for that critical correspondent to ascertain, by the process of self examination, how much of his indignation against Davis is prompted by his own high sense of right, how much by sectional prejudice, and how much by that contempt which failure and adversity commonly excite in the breast of the more fortunate.

I boldly assert, that few Northernmen have estimated correctly the desires, motives, and temptations which may have influenced the prime movers of the rebellion. Nor do many take into account how probable to them may have seemed their final success. It is easy to show how with them the desire for a separate government must have been very *natural*, and its success quite promising.

Consider for a moment the time-honored social supremacy of the "gentleman" over the common people, which, though of itself is not an amiable infirmity, inevitably attends the institution of slavery, and as surely fosters a dangerous desire to rule.

That is the *motive*, and one of which the Northern citizen can know nothing by experience.

Again, the low state of popular enlightenment (among the poor) renders the masses credulous, and consequently pliant instruments of evil in the hands of designing men. In this we discover a strong temptation in the consciousness of an available war material. The neglect to cultivate the expanse of Southern mind made the whole territory like prairie stubble, at the mercy of the incendiary torch.

Again, the illiterate condition of the poor, their necessary lack of the grace of affluence rendered them mentally and externally *distinct* from the aristocracy.

This distinctness of the masses was sufficient to exclude them from the sympathies of the rich. They were socially, and, in the presence of bonded black laborers, pecuniarily of little account. They were hence a supernumerary and superfluous class, and accordingly not only an available but a very *cheap* war material. Did Snooks make due allowance for these seductive and alluring indications? The question arises, "Why were the leaders not deterred by the fear of punishment?" That was to be their chief incentive and sustaining motive. It was to be plied with skill and constancy, thus—"We have offended the Government of our fathers, its retribution awaits us; if we fail gibbets and axes are thirsting for *every man's blood*. If we succeed, which we must, instead of being amenable to an offended power, we become ourselves the administrators of justice! and the dispenser of rewards."

Who shall estimate the value of President Lincoln's humane policy in the conduct of the war? Was it not instinctively recognized by the masses. Did it not gradually relax the rebellious arm of the rank and file of the Confederate forces, and promote the beautiful dissolution of Lee's army for the past year?

I repeat, the temptations of Davis and his conspirators were greater and stronger than many suspect, but not sufficient to triumph over a just and humane man. The people were excitable and their leaders miserably corrupt. The temptations which surrounded these men are the invariable accompaniments of slavery, and proceed from a low state of popular enlightenment and caste. Let us remove the conditions which supply the temptations.

Reconstruction should be based on restoration of social justice, for the rebellion was but the *consummation* of social disorder. It is not possible to palliate the crime of Davis. His execution would vindicate justice, maintain the dignity of the nation, and appease the Snookses. X.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 25, 1865.

AN IMPERIAL MEXICAN COMMISSIONER COMING.—Mr. Eloin, chief of the cabinet of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and confidential adviser of his majesty, who arrived in Washington on Friday last, and left on Saturday in the Bavaria for Europe, is understood to have brought the news that Maximilian means to send a semi-diplomatic agent at once to this country to represent his government and move against the schemes of the Juarists. General Almonte, formerly Mexican minister to the United States, is named as likely to come in this capacity.

CORN MEAL,
FAMILY FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
PEAS,
BLACKING,
MATCHES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
SNUFF,
PIPES
At
E. A. WHITAKER'S
Family Grocery and Provision Store.

MULLETS
At
May 26-3t. WHITAKER'S.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.
Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.20 A. M.
WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.
Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.
J. B. VAN DYNE,
May 24-tf Superintendent.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1865.

☞See Fourth Page for Latest News.☜

What Shall we Do with Them?

In their zeal for the freedom of the slave the radicals of the North have never asked themselves the question, what shall we do with them? As one of the results of the gigantic and wicked rebellion from which we have just emerged, three and a half to four millions of slaves, most of them very ignorant, have been suddenly set free, and now it will tax the wisdom of our wisest and best statesmen to devise rules, regulations and laws that will harmonize the new condition of things between the two races, and protect the interests of both. The negro is free and we are glad of it, and if we had it in our power to re-enslave him we would not do it. In the first place we think the negro is entitled to his freedom: in the second we think the poor whites of the South will be elevated thereby; and in the third place we do not believe that the immense natural resources of the Southern States could ever have been developed under any other system than that of free labor.

But is the negro, in his present condition, capable of appreciating the freedom that has been given him? Has he by nature the ambition and energy to labor and toil as the white man labors and toils to improve his condition, and to educate, elevate and christianize his race? The people of the North do not want them there, and if they did there is no room in that densely populated region for them: and as it is not the purpose of the General Government to colonize them in some distant region, the problem of their ability for self-preservation, here in these States where they have been held as slaves, is now to be solved. But how solved? Can the General Government, acting through agents, regulate this new system of labor and harmonize the interests of the two races, or shall it be left to the States?—or shall the two co-operate? We believe the Southern man, the late owner of the negro, will do all in his power to enable the negro to take care of himself and better his condition; but we assure the zealous philanthropist of the North that his work does not end with the promulgation of the proclamation declaring the slave free—it is just begun.

That the Government is fully alive to the difficulties surrounding the present disorganized condition of the freedmen, and disposed to do all that can be done to bring order out of chaos, is fully shown by the following circular from the Freedmen's Bureau:

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1865.

In accordance with General Orders of the War Department No. 91, I enter immediately upon the duties of Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The bureau contemplated in the order will be located at the corner of I and Nineteenth streets. All commissioners, however appointed, who have charge of freedmen, are requested to make a report as soon as possible of the character and extent of their work. The commissioners or superintendents in Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana are requested to report direct to me the amount of land they may have under supervision for their use. The department commanders in the insurrectionary States will do me the favor of transmitting a copy of the different orders issued by themselves or by their district commanders relating to the government and employment of freedmen. While it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnestly solicit co-operation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to aid me. The negro should understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the government will support him in idleness.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General,
Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau.

We consider it fortunate for the freedmen and fortunate for the country that Gen. Howard has been placed at the head of this important Bureau, and we assure him and the people of the North that we of the South will most cheerfully co-operate with him and them in so settling the question of the new condition of the colored race as to promote the interest, welfare, and happiness of all concerned. Gen. Howard says that "the negro should understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the government will support him in idleness." This will find a hearty response in the South. We have the soil, we have the minerals, the mines, the water power, and other natural advantages that will make us prosperous and great by the development of these natural resources; but we must have labor. But will these negroes labor voluntarily? Will they acquire property or educate themselves by idleness? Will they elevate themselves by industry and toil, if we at once open the ballot-box and all the rights and priviliges of citizenship to them? We think not. They must work themselves up. As to social and political equality between the two races, it is all gammon. It never existed in the North, in Europe, or elsewhere, and never will, until God's immutable laws governing the two races shall be changed We believe, as Mr. Gaston did, that the negro is entitled to his freedom; that it is better for both races that he should have it; and we trust that by the kindly offices of the superior race his future in this country may be more promising than his past; but that he will occupy an inferior relation to society and to government until the last trump shall summon the world to judgment, is as sure as that the judgment is to come.

We honestly believe that if our Northern friends and the General Government will allow North Carolina to return to the Union, and leave the care and protection of the freed blacks to our people and such laws as the State shall devise, it will be better for all concerned. We are obliged to have labor, and these people are better suited to our wants than any other; and besides, it is only by labor and habits of industry and virtue that their condition can ever be bettered. It is all right and proper that the General Government should assume the care of these unfortunate people for the present, for in our impoverished condition they need more aid than we can give them; and it will be well no doubt for the Government to co-operate with the States in fixing their *status*; but finally they must be left, for weal or woe, to the care of the States where they reside: and in North Carolina we are sure they will be treated with all the kindness and consideration their habits, bearing, and behavior may deserve. If an intelligent, virtuous, wealthy man settles among a dissolute, depraved, ignorant people of his own color, it is obviously to his interest to educate, enlighten, and improve them; for by so doing he elevates himself: and so will the virtuous, intelligent whites of the South elevate themselves in elevating the freed negro. As an inferior race, they have claims on us, and we should extend to them all the sympathy and aid in our power; for the negro cannot stand still any more than the white man can. He must go up or down, and if the tendency be not to improvement, it will be to demoralization and destruction. If the negro, by the assistance and through the kind offices of the white race, shall prove himself to be capable of moral and intellectual improvement, and shall be content with that inferior condition to which nature has assigned him, he will be permitted to remain here, acquire wealth, improve his race, and be happy; but if freedom should be followed by idleness, indolence, immorality and ignorance, he will soon be forced, like the red man, to follow the setting sun and make way for the more thrifty and enterprising white laborers in the North and in Europe who will be but too anxious to supply his place.

The problem of the negro's future, in these Southern States, is yet to be solved, and it will tax the energies of our wisest and best statesmen, we think, to answer the question, satisfactorily—"What shall we do with them?"

Whatever may be the future of the negro, we are glad he is free—not only for his own sake, but because the accursed institution of slavery has been the mainspring, the principal cause of a rebellion that has cost us hundreds of thousands of lives, created an immense national debt, and devastated large portions of a country that had been the most prosperous and happy the world ever saw. "What shall we do with them?" Anything, everything, so you free us, now and forever, from the abominations of slavery.

A Trip to Greene County--Union Meeting at Snow Hill--The Country--The Crops, &c.

As the Local intimated the other day, the "little editor" hereof, whisked off on the cars last Tuesday and went to Goldsboro'. We had made preparations with Gen. Duncan and his gentlemanly and accommodating Quartermaster, Lieut. Z F. Wilber, for transportation for ourself and several loyal *Goldsboroughers* to Snow Hill, in Greene county, to attend a Mass Union Meeting there, and were very much chagrined to find that they had started before our arrival on the train. We soon had a buggy prepared, however, and being armed and equipped to resist guerrilla attacks, started into the lowland swamps of Wayne county, *en route* for Greene. Rough corduroy roads, where unadulterated mud holes did not exist, characterized our route through Wayne, and to make a bad matter worse, we lost our way several times. When we crossed the line and got into Greene, however, we were astonished at the general improvement in the appearance of the country. The roads were in fair condition, the fences in good order, the houses and their surroundings neat, clean, and thrifty in their outward appearance, and we at once made up our minds that we were in the midst of an intelligent, energetic and consequently loyal community. A great many of the dwellings were empty, their inhabitants having gone to Snow Hill, and on our approach to that place—a charming little rambling country village—we found them congregated there to the number of a thousand men, women and children, including four hundred voters. As we rode up, an excellent band, the 15th Connecticut, was playing a suggestive medley, commencing with "Dixie" and ending with "Yankee Doodle." The crowd had already commenced to disperse, and we were obliged to swallow our disappointment at not being able to hear and report the speeches, and at being ushered out of even a swallow of barbecued shote. We found all hands in excellent humor and well pleased with the result of the day's proceedings. Forty-five young porkers had been sacrificed, and the speeches and good eating combined effected a jubilation of spirits in the participators that was pleasant to behold.

We are indebted to the Secretaries for the following report of the proceedings:

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—H. F. Granger.
Vice President—Jas. M. Parrott, of Lenoir.
" " Churchill Perkins, Pitt,
" " W. A. Smith, of Johnson.
" " H. H. Best, Greene.
Secretary—Dr. F. M. Roustree.
" R. C. D. Breman.
" Jno. B. Williams.

The following resolutions, presented by Mr. R. J. Williams, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The iron heel of the military despotism which has so long trampled on the liberties of the people of the South, has been crushed, and freedom of speech is once more tolerated, beneath our "mother flag," the stars and stripes, therefore

Resolved, That we hail with joy the downfall of the rebellion and the good will, and "glad tidings of peace."

Resolved, That we know no North nor South, and we say to the people beyond the Potomac and Ohio, here are our hearts and hands, to live forever in the future as a band of brothers.

Resolved, That the sad and tragical death of President Lincoln is a source of grief and mortification to every patriot in the land, and we mourn with those who mourn, and weep with those who weep.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln was a great and good man, a pure, unsullied statesman, and when he fell humanity wept, and the South lost one of her best friends.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the patriotism and ability of President Johnson, in the management of our national affairs, and we pledge him our hearty support to his administration.

Resolved, That Wm. W. Holden, the fearless champion of civil liberties, and the persecuted patriot, is our first choice for Governor.

Resolved, That we accept the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, and as an inevitable result of the rebellion; and we most respectfully urge his Excellency, the President, to adopt measures, at an early day for the restoration of civil law in the State.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jno. A. Stanley, of Beaufort, F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, E. J. Warren, of Beaufort, Jas. H. Everett, of Wayne, and W. H. Smith, of Johnson.

The proceedings generally were characterized by enthusiasm and unanimity, that speaks well for the Union sentiment of the participators. The speeches were well received, and of course were worthy of it.

Mr. Dixon extended an invitation to our Goldsboro' party—Messrs. Everett, Whitaker, W. A. Smith, and Lieut. Wilber—with Mr. Hill, of the *Standard*, and ourself, to enjoy his hospitality for the night, and we accepted it. On arriving at his house we were greeted with "apple jack," scuppernong, red wine, and provender only such as is to be found in the possession of a well-to-do country gentleman, whom Wheeler's cavalry and the "bummers" have not disturbed With music and "bibilants," the early hours of the night soon slipped away, and the early hours of the morning found us all loth to quit our convivialities. It was a glorious sight, and an impressive scene to us, as we witnessed these devoted loyalists, some of whom had suffered imprisonment at the hands of the rebel authorities, freely expressing their opinions, thankful for the protection of the old flag, and drinking loyal toasts, among the most suggestive of which perhaps was one to "the sour-apple tree." Being all of one opinion, there could be no disagreements, and everything passed off smoothly.

Wednesday we started for home, and arrived in Raleigh Thursday evening, retaining the most pleasing remembrances of our trip.

The crops looked fine Rye, corn, and wheat have been planted in abundance in Greene county; and with the exception of the corn, the grain seemed well advanced. We saw one field of wheat almost ready for the sickle, and several of rye which looked excellent. Cherries, mulberries, and a few plums were to be found, and "garden truck" in great plenty. The fact that the armies have not troubled Greene county, and but few "bummers" crossed its lines, exempted it from the devastation to be seen in Wake, Wayne, and Johnson, which we passed on our route. "The Massachusetts of North Carolina" looked more like the well cultivated old "Bay State," than any section of the country we have yet seen. We, for one, are willing to give to Greene her well-earned title of the "Banner Union County of the State." Her thrift, her enterprise, and the intelligence of her people, are but the natural consequences of their Union proclivities. "That's what's the matter."

The National Debt—Specie Payment—Effect of Peace.

A recent number of *Harper* contains the following article on the subject of our national debt, specie payment, and the effect of peace on the matter. It is but just to the government to say that the large amount of our securities in the hands of European speculators have been bought in this country and sent over to them. The government has found a ready market for its bonds at home, and has sold none through authorised agents in Europe; but they have been used as bills of exchange by our merchants in making purchases. The fact that the capitalists of the old country have been eager to get hold of our government stocks is of itself an assurance of the soundness of our financial system. The article is as follows:

The second series of the Seven-Thirty loan has been exhausted—in other words, the people of the United States have subscribed, in forty-five days, including Sundays and holidays, three hundred millions of dollars in support of their Government. History may be ransacked in vain for a parallel.

England stood aghast with amazement when the French nation, stirred by all the appliances of imperial menace and bureaucratic intrigue, offered the Emperor 750,000,000 francs, or $150,000,000 for the war in Italy. A bagatelle of $160,000,000 has been lent our Government half a score of times since our war began; and now we are tendering $30,000,000 a day.

Four descriptions of United States Bonds—besides old five and six per cent. Bonds, interest-bearing legal-tender, Treasury Notes, and certificates of indebtedness—are now in market.

1st Sixes of 1881. These are long bonds, running for twenty years from 1861, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. They were issued at the beginning of the war, and many of them were sold at 91 a 94, gold being then at par.—They are now worth 110, or excluding interest, say 106½. Most of these bonds are held in Europe.—The whole issue is $282,561,000.

2d. Five-Twenty Bonds. Of these bonds there are two descriptions, known as old and new bonds. The old bonds are dated in 1862, and mature in 1867-'82. The new bonds are dated in 1865, and mature in 1868-'83 Of the former, $510,545,000 are in existence; of the latter, $86,000,000. Both are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at maturity, but payment cannot be demanded until twenty years have elapsed from the date of the bond. Both bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold. Of the old five-twenties, a large proportion are held in Europe. When gold rose here to 250 and above, the five-twenty bonds, which were offered to purchasers at par in legal-tender currency, could be laid down in Europe at 35 a 40 cents on the dollar. Our English friends, who took the rebel cotton loan (now offered at 18 per cent.) at or near par in gold, would not touch five-twenties. The shrewd merchants of Amsterdam—the wisest financiers and the richest in the world—eschewed cotton rebel loans, and subscribed for $150,000,000 of five-twenties—Germany followed the example, and took from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 more. Amsterdam can now sell its bonds at a profit of nearly 100 per cent. on the original investment; London cannot realize on its cotton bonds even at a loss of 35 per cent. People here who subscribed for five-twenties at par when gold was 200 per cent. have, at present prices, made 50 per cent. in gold on their investment—no mean profit—to say nothing of the interest in gold, which has at times amounted to 15 per cent. in currency.

3d. Ten-forty Bonds. These bonds, of which $172,770,000 are in existence, are so called because they are redeemable at the expiration of ten years, and payable forty years from that date. They bear interest at the rate of five per cent., payable semi annually in gold. These bonds were issued at the solicitation of friends of the Government, who urged that five per cent. was enough to pay for money.—Agents of European bankers likewise suggested that foreigners would be more likely to place confidence in a five per cent. bond than in one bearing a higher rate of interest. Neither in this country nor in Europe, however, have the five per cent. bonds become favorites. The original issue was disposed of with difficulty, and very few of the bonds have been placed in Europe.

4th. Seven-Thirty Notes. These securities are so called because they bear interest at the rate of 7.30 per cent. per annum, payable in currency. At the expiration of three years from their date they are either payable, or fundable into new five-twenty bonds, at the wish of the holder Of these notes few, if any, have gone abroad, and yet in a few months six hundred millions of them have been disposed of at par to the people of the United States. The second series, as we stated, has been taken up in just forty-five days. It is now announced that the third and last series authorized, consisting of $230,000,000, is offered to the public on the same terms as the two previous ones.

Our national debt it is now pretty safe to estimate at three thousand millions of dollars. There are those who believe that claims for damages, and the military and other expenses of Government, which must remain large for many years to come, will so far exceed the revenue from customs and taxes, as to render further loans indispensable. But it seems unlikely that this will be the case, at all events to any extent. All hope of successful resistance to the National authority having vanished, the South will be as anxious for the complete restoration of peace and trade as the North, and will not be prone to put the Government to much further expense for military operations. It is safe to estimate the revenue from customs and taxes at $350,000,000 For interest on the public debt about $150,000,000 will be required. This would leave $200,000,000 for the ordinary expenses of Government—say nearly three times as much as they used to be before the war.

Three thousand millions is, of course, a very large sum of money to owe. It may be said to amount to $100 a head for every man, woman and child in the country; the annual interest $5 a head. But Great Britain owes nearly $4,000,000,000, and has not a tithe of our resources. The debt of France, which may be set down in rough figures at $1,500,000,000, and that of Austria, $1,100,000,000, are heavier burdens, in proportion to the resources and progressive wealth of these countries than $3,000,000,000 will prove in the United States. Dr. Elder has shown, in an elaborate paper on the subject, that this large debt may be paid off, if deemed desirable, within the century, and that the annual interest charge will not be felt as oppressively as the taxes which European nations pay.

A question closely connected with the settlement of the national debt, and scarcely less important, is—How soon can specie payments be resumed? It took England six years to resume after the peace, though the Bank of England issues, at their highest figure, were less than one fourth those of our Government. Precedents, however, are unsafe guides in such cases. The United States in 1865 are a very different country from Great Britain in 1865. Austria and Russia have never been able to resume; but those countries are not progressive.

It is clear that no attempt to resume can be made until the necessity for borrowing currency to pay expenses has passed away. It is also clear that specie will command a premium—no matter how strong the confidence in the General Government—so long as we have $900,000,000 of irredeemable paper afloat. When the ordinary revenue from taxes and customs equals or exceeds the Government expenditure, a step toward resumption may be made by beginning to fund the legal tenders. But this cannot be effected suddenly, or at once. When Government begins to contract the currency, the money market will become stringent, a stagnation in business will ensue, and the revenue from customs and taxes will decline. From this cause the first attempt to resume in England proved a disastrous failure. It is to be hoped that our Government will profit by the example. A currency contraction, to be successful in its object, must be gradual, and should extend, probably, over more than two years.

Something will depend on the confidence placed in American securities by Europeans. Europe holds over $350,000,000 of our bonds. If the holders send them here for sale now, they can realize a large profit on their investment. Should they do so gold would rise, United States stocks would fall, and the difficulty of funding the currency would be increased.—If, instead of selling the bonds they hold, Europeans should buy more, or if, as has been suggested, a special loan should be negotiated in Europe with the effect of placing $100,000,000 of gold at the disposal of our Government, gold would necessarily fall, bonds would rise, and the path would be smoothed for an early resumption. It is difficult to determine what course the European capitalists will pursue, but among the foreign bankers it seems to be believed that more bonds are likely to go out than will come home.

With the restoration of peace, the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and the establishment of steam lines across the Pacific, nothing is wanting to make New York the financial centre of the world but the resumption of specie payments.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 19th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Sanford, 112th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant
Capt S G F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George B. Dyer, 9th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N. H. Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George B Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 112TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graf, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Doten, do do G.
" A H Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. F. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Bussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH INF. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Sandy Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Baily, Lt and R Q M.
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Gonser, 2d Lt.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
E H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riede, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A O Mitchell, 2d Lt.
R J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
T C Gurley, 1st Lt.
J H Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E E Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

Treasury Department,
SIXTH SPECIAL AGENCY,
Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. TREASURY Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity:

"ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such Supply Store shall forthwith be granted to the person to whom the license is given shall be entitled to purchase goods at any other Supply Store in the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law."

All parties engaged or about to engage in business, are respectfully notified to comply with the above regulations.

CHAS. H. WOODS,
Local Special Ag't U. S. Treasury.

Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Street, in the Smith building. May 25-tf

CALL AT KINSEY'S STORE AND BUY

FAMILY FLOUR,	HOOP SKIRTS,
BACON HAMS,	LADIES' GAITERS,
CANNED FRUIT,	MISSES' SHOES,
BUTTER,	LADIES' HOSE,
CHEESE,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUGAR,	LINEN,
CANDY,	SPOOL COTTON,
RAISINS,	THREAD,
FIGS,	COMBS,
CRACKERS,	PINS,
CANDLES,	NEEDLES,
SOAP,	HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO,	BUTTONS,
CIGARS,	PENCILS,
SHOE BLACKING,	STATIONERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&C., &C.

A general variety on hand at corner of Fayetteville and Market Square. J. KINSEY.
May 24-1w.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

20 bbls. Family Flour, "Hawkins' Mills."
25 bbls. Extra Superfine do.
400 lbs. North Carolina Hams.
300 lbs. Fresh Sweet Lard.
100 lbs. Crushed Sugar.
2000 yards 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
20 Boxes Starr Snuff.
Cotton Yarns, Shoe Nails, &c., &c.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
May 25-3t. Raleigh, N. C.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murray's old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegitables of all kinds.

—REFERS TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence.
May 22-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the Progress in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VESTAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C,
J. B. WHITAKER Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send it by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

THINGS CONFOUNDED.—There is such a thing as courage, which is commendable, and here is such a thing as rashness, which is not commendable. These are in no wise related, although they are frequently confounded. In fact, rashness is a proof of the absence of true courage.—A man who rushes desperately to the sacrifice of his life, or the lives of others, when no possible good can result therefrom, shows that mere animal excitement has obtained the mastery over reason and judgment, which are the very foundations of true bravery. Courage, in its highest sense, consists in subordinating the physical to the moral mental organism; and man is the only animal capable of it, because he is the only reasoning, reflecting animal, and the only one that measures his acts by judgment. Other animals may be rash, desperate, and fight till they die, but it is not courage that impels them thereto. From their very nature they are incapable of courage. The rash man lowers himself to a level with them.

There is such a thing as modesty, which is one of the most beautiful of the graces, and there is such a thing as timidity, which is pitiable.—These, too, are often confounded. Modesty is self possessed, though unobtrusive, and all its acts are regulated by the strictest propriety; but timidity is bashful, shy, red-faced and awkward, and in its attempts to be very precise often outrages propriety and renders itself ridiculous. Modesty and Timidity are in no way related.

Then there is such a thing as familiarity, which is social, and fond of free, open and unrestrained conversation, which is pleasing; and there is such a thing as inquisitiveness, which is boring Familiarity wears a serene and pleasant countenance, with the stamp of honesty upon it, and a mild gleam of soul-warmth lights its eyes; but the countenance of Inquisitiveness is pinched and disagreeable, with an icy frigidity in every feature, while a "lurking devil" peeps slyly out from the corners of its eyes. Familiarity seeks to give and receive information for mutual benefit. Inquisitiveness seeks to hide what it knows, conceal its purposes, and obtain information for base and selfish purposes. The two, though some persons may think they resemble each other, are not at all related.

There is such a thing, also, as firmness, which is one of the highest qualities a man can possess, and there is such a thing as stubbornness, which is one of the lowest, and worthy only of a mule. Firmness calls reason and judgment and the counsel of wise men to its aid, determines upon its line of conduct, and then pursues that line unfalteringly, exhibiting a lofty courage and an elevated soul. Stubbornness discards reason and judgment, takes counsel with no one, but is blindly governed by prejudice, exhibiting a want of soul-independence that is degrading in animals of the lowest instincts. Firmness sits upon a throne, while Stubbornness crouches under a footstool. To persons of little or no discrimination they may seem to be twin brothers, but they are not in the slightest degree related.

There are many other qualities, not only not related, but in actual antipode to each other, that are often mistaken for members of the same family; but we will trace out no others at present.

AMUSEMENTS.—Good crowds nightly attend the exhibitions of Gleason & Harrington's Minstrels, at the New Music Hall—(old Town Hall)—and the entertainments are spoken of in terms of praise by all. We have not had an opportunity of attending any of the exhibitions, but from what we hear in praise of them we can advise soldiers and citizens that the New Music Hall is a pleasant place to spend an evening.

RASCALLY.—We learn that some rascally little newsboy, since the *Progress* has been printed on a whole sheet, has been in the habit of cutting it in two and selling each half for a whole paper.—This is an evidence of youthful depravity that bids fair for the attainment of the gallows at an early age. We would thank any one to "spot" that boy for us.

A SUGGESTION, GRATIS.—We would suggest to the Petroleum adventurers that they might find it to their benefit to obtain a few men whom we could mention from this region, if *long bores* be any advantage to them. They probably would not like the employment, for though they could make the "ile" spout in a hurry, they love so well to do all the *spouting* themselves that they would object to the "ile" having any share in it.

FRESH MUTTON sold in our market yesterday at 20 cents per pound. Too much. Why will people be so foolish as to pay such exorbitant prices? How has a *man* the conscience to ask them? Vain questions.

THE Weldon and Petersburg railroad has been turned over to the company, but extensive repairs, including the rebuilding of the long bridge at Weldon, which was foolishly burned by order of Gen. Johnston, will have to be made before it is in running order.

A GOOD REASON.—An individual, puffing a cigar in a room in which was posted the following inscription on a card, "Gentlemen will not smoke in this room," had his attention drawn to the card, when he coolly replied, "I saw it; it don't apply to me; I'm not a gentleman." Others might give the same good reason for many violations of propriety. If they do not, others will.

SHOWERS.—We had beautiful showers yesterday, and were just beginning to need them.—The earth was becoming dry and dusty, and though vegetation was not suffering, it will now spring forward very rapidly. Clean gardens look charming.

P. S. The rain which fell in the afternoon was tremendous. We scarcely ever saw it rain harder.

BLACK TONGUE.—We have seen several aggravated cases of the Black Tongue in town within a few days, but in no case have fatal results yet ensued.—*Newbern Times.*

The "black tongue" prevails here regularly every summer—during blackberry time. It will make its appearance among us before very long.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d141

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d141

C. M. FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.

He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.

Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

POALK & WEST,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 54, Pollock Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
May 25-tf

UNION MEETING IN CRABTREE DISTRICT.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Union at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday, June 1st, 1865, and all loyal men of the county are invited to attend. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting.

Rally for the old flag and the Union of our fathers.
May 25-td MANY UNION MEN.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 13-tf Proprietors.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

A. McLACKLAN,
WITH
JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,
On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, Groceries, Flour, &c., in varied assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.

Newbern, May 25-1m.

FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Monday next, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Carter, a lot of House hold and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of one Cabinet for books, papers, &c., with Writing Stand, one oak Bedstead, French patern, two Feather Beds, with bedding, one Mattrass, two Clocks, one Lady's Saddle and one Boy's do, a lot of Chairs, Stone Jars, two boxes Adamantine and Wax Candles, a sack of Salt, one of Conn's best Sewing Machines, the ¼ interest in a Garden now in cultivation of nearly two acres, and a frame Barn, together with many articles not named.

Sale positive and without reserve. May 25-td

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.

OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds Mill Castings and Mill Irons, Bridge Bolts, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills and Gum Saws, and anything of the kind in our line.

We keep constantly on hand Cane Mills, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bands and Bolts, Old Dominion Nails, &c., &c.

May 23-2w. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

UNION MEETING.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NEW Hill, at the house of E. M. Brown, Esq., on Saturday, June 3d, 1865. Some prominent gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let our citizens rally for a large assemblage.

May 24 td MANY UNION MEN.
Standard copy.

WANTED.

A SMALL TENEMENT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family. For particulars apply to A. H. PITMAN, at Andrews' old stand near the Central Depot.
May 22-1w

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.
May 12-tf

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

S. S. CARTER,
Gholson, P. O. N. C.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19 d2w)

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE
PROGRESS OFFICE.

The North Carolina Times,
A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,
VESTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors
PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES
WILL FURNISH
THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,
AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.

It will maintain the Union, oppose Secession, and strive, by argument and persuasion, to encourage that spirit of
LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT
upon which the future Peace and Prosperity of the People must forever depend.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its contents—its regard for the business interests of the community—its Financial and Market Reports—and its advocacy of all just and humane enterprises, will commend it to
The Patronage of all Classes of People
—AND MAKE IT—
A WELCOME VISITOR
TO THE
Family Circle, the Counting-Room and the Workshop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, issued every MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and is furnished to Subscribers (by Mail or Carrier,) at
TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Particular attention is paid to the prompt and early delivery of the paper to its Patrons in the City, and to the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

PER SQUARE, OF ONE INCH,
$1 first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent do.

All advertisements must be paid for at the desk in the Counting-Room previous to insertion.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
RESUMED.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,
The Southern Field and Fireside,
take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to
POLITE LITERATURE.
It is a Gem for the Fireside, an Ornament for the Parlor, and an Indispensable Companion to the Housewife and Agriculturist!

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS:
Subscription one year, - - - - $5.
" six months, - - - - $3.

THE KEY-STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any similar publication in the United States.

TERMS:
Subscription one year, - - - - $3.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

*** A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. May 18-tf

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.
J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST'S, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly McKimmon's. May 10-tf

AGREEMENT
In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 6, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 25-tf Purchasing Agent.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

NEWBERN
COTTON GIN COMPANY.
POLLOCK STREET,
(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

Barham's Hotel,
GOLDSBORO', N., C.,
South and Opposite the Court House Square.
BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

S. BLACCE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,
☞ BRICK STORE, ☜
CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.
May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,
(Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.)
COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.
ALSO,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,
LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.
May 15-1m

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED:

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.
April 17-tf

MRS. PENTRESS'
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

ROOMS TO RENT.

EIGHT OR TEN GOOD SIZED AIRY ROOMS, unfurnished. A fireplace in each room. They are situated in a pleasant part of the Eastern ward of the City, and will be rented by the month, or for a longer period. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 22-d1w

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 22-tf

1865. Counting-house 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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MAR.				1	2	3	4
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APRL							1
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JUNE					1	2	3
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JULY							1
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AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
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OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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NOV				1	2	3	4
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DEC'R						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

CUTTER & FRENCH,
(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,
ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,
VEGETABLES,
Green and Dried Fruit,
TIN WARE AND STOVES,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Confectionery of all Kinds,
Yankee Notions,
OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS
In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER. C. M. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,
Which they will sell, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.
We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.
Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW
Steam Grist Mill,
In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of
MEAL.
We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.
NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,
Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.
☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜
May 15-3m LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
Newbern, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway.)
May 15-1m.

LATEST NEWS.

Davis and Vance at Fortress Monroe.

GEN. HALLECK IN CHARGE.

DAVIS TO BE CONFINED IN THE FORT.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Surrender of the Rebel Commodore Farrand.

From the N. Y. *Herald* of the 22d, and the Newbern *Times* of the 26th, we get the following news items:

DAVIS, VANCE & CO. AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.

Jefferson Davis, "late of Richmond," of the extinct so-called Confederacy, with his family, personal staff officers, &c., lately captured by a portion of General Wilson's command in Georgia, arrived here to-day at noon from Hilton Head, South Carolina, in the steamer *Clyde*, convoyed by the United States gunboat Tuscarora, Commodore Frailey. Col. Pritchard of the Michigan Cavalry, who made the capture of these important prisoners, with a strong guard of his men, came in charge of the prisoners on the Clyde to this place. On arriving there he immediately telegraphed to Washington, D. C., for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge.

At this writing such is the strict secrecy observed, not only as to the presence of the prisoners, but also to their future movements, that it is impossible to form even an opinion regarding the intention of our Government. The steamer Clyde still remains some three miles from the shore, seemingly anchored, and Col. Pritchard is probably the only one who has yet come ashore.

The gunboat Tuscarora anchored in the Roads about two o'clock the following afternoon, but nothing can be gleaned from her officers in relation to the party on the Clyde.

Rumors have been continually circulating here this afternoon to the effect that the steamer Clyde ran in along the beach about four o'clock, P. M., and landed Davis and the others on the beach, about one mile from the Fort, and from there were marched into the Sally Port of the Water Battery in order to escape the gaze of the curious.

4 P. M.—The steamer Clyde has just run in and dropped her anchor in the Roads, and there seems to be no doubt but Jefferson Davis must have been landed somewhere along the beach. No communication whatever is allowed with the steamer, and it is more than probable that the larger portion of the prisoners still remain on board. The officer in charge is evidently awaiting instructions from Washington.

About a week since Colonel Brewerton, of the Engineer Corps, received orders by telegram from Maj. General Bernard to immediately have vacated a row of casemates inside the fort for the accommodation of prisoners of State. The work of transferring the casemates into cells, for which they are well adapted, was at once commenced without the slightest delay. The work has progressed very fast, and the casemates which once communicated one with the other, are now separated by substantial walls of brick, so that the inmates are not destined to have much convivial intercourse.

Strong iron bars and other substantial arrangements enclose the windows and doors completely, rendering hopeless any attempt to escape or rescue, if such a thing should be thought of. The wide moat of the fortress encircles the casemates, and on the banks and ramparts strong guards of vigilant sentinels will tread their rounds.

Every device which prudent precaution would suggest will assuredly be adopted to ensure still further the secure safety of these most important prisoners.

In thus selecting Fortress Monroe to be the place of confinement of Jeff. Davis and other chief traitors, the Government has, no doubt, acted wisely. It is thought that the trial will also take place here.

U. S. STEAM SLOOP TUSCARORA,
HAMPTON ROADS, VA.,
May 19, 1865.

Sir:—It is with great joy that I announce to you the capture of the arch-traitor, Jeff. Davis, and family, consisting of his wife, a small son and two daughters; together with Alexander H. Stevens, C. C. Clay, Col. Wm. Reagan, Gen. Wheeler, the great cavalry plunderer, and some fifteen or sixteen others, whose names I regret that I am unable to inform you.

They were captured about forty miles to the Southward of Macon, Ga., and brought immediately to Hilton Head, S. C., by a company of Michigan soldiers, by whom they were captured.

We left Hilton Head at 4 p. m., on the 16th, and would have arrived here long since had it not been for the very poor steaming qualities of the transport steamer Wm. P. Clyde, the vessel on which the mock President of the so-called Confederate States is confined, we having been obliged to keep very near her during the trip.

During the trip so far we have kept very close to the Clyde, keeping a diligent lookout that the arch-traitor could by no means escape; and you may rest assured that we will not lose sight of him until we have delivered him to the proper authorities at Washington, D. C.

You will remember that a reward of $25,000 was offered for Clay. Col. Reagan is the man to whom Jeff. Davis gave orders to "hang Andrew Johnson if he ever caught him," but has not succeeded in so doing. The same Andrew Johnson is now our President, and I do sincerely hope that he will deal with Jeff. and his crowd as they would have dealt with him had they ever had an opportunity.

Indeed, sir, I feel really happy, and I know that you and every other true lover of our Union will feel the same upon the reception of the glorious news of the capture of these prominent Rebels. I would have written more but we leave in a few minutes for the Potomac.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20, 1865.

Since writing my dispatch of yesterday, it has been definitely ascertained that Jeff. Davis and party are still on board the steamer William P. Clyde, anchored in Hampton Roads. After tacking in and out of the harbor for more than three hours, the Clyde finally came to anchor in the Roads at five o'clock yesterday afternoon; and, since then Col. Pritchard has been awaiting instructions from Washington.

As soon as the Clyde arrived yesterday afternoon a telegram was sent to Major General Halleck, at Richmond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners. For some reason General Halleck did not receive the dispatch until late in the evening, when it was found to be too dark to attempt the passage of the obstructions of the James river; consequently General Halleck did not reach here until twelve o'clock to-day. It is presumed that the delay in making disposal of the rebel President and others was occasioned by a deference to the opinion of Major General Halleck, as commander of this department.

The work upon the casemates inside the fort, transferring them into cells, duly ironed and substantially secured, for the accommodation of the prisoners, is progressing very rapidly toward completion. All last night the heavy clang of the blacksmith's hammer, mingled with the noise of the carpenter's tools and the clear, sharp ring of the bricklayer's trowel, was heard, and everything betokened the active employment of the men engaged in the work, and that, in a few days at the farthest, the apartments would be in readiness for occupation.

The prisoners now on board the steamer William P. Clyde, as she lies anchored about three miles out in the stream, comprise principally the following persons:

Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern confederacy, with Mrs. Davis and four children, her brother and sister.

Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice-President, who surrendered himself to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, Ga., and who is in extremely feeble health.

Clement C. Clay and wife.

General Wheeler and staff, and a Colonel Johnson, besides many others of importance, though of lesser note.

Colonel Pritchard, of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, with a guard of eighty men, accompany the prisoners.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, arrived here last evening from Newbern, N. C., via Norfolk, under a guard. He is now in the fortress, and will doubtless meet the same fate destined for the prisoners on board the steamer Clyde.

Colonel R. B. Treat, of General Schofield's staff, arrived here at a late hour last evening from Newbern, N. C., in the steamer John Tracy, via the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, with about five tons of the archives and documents pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured a few days since by a portion of our forces at Charlotte, N. C. It will be remembered that when General Lee's army evacuated Richmond the rebel archives were immediately consigned to the flames. A large portion of the documents, &c., relating to the proceedings of their Congress and government, were, however, packed up and the most important part sent to Charlotte, N. C., for safe keeping, the rebels little dreaming that, with all their deep laid plots and secrets, they would so speedily fall into the hands of our Government.—These archives, &c., must possess the most intense interest, and will prove the greatest trophies captured during the war. They are in charge of Colonel Treat and a strong guard, to whose care they were entrusted by General Schofield. On reaching here they were immediately transferred to the steamer Martha Washington and sent to Washington.

THE CAPTURED REBELS.

The following distinguished rebel leaders are now in confinement in Northern forts, some awaiting disposition as soldiers and others as criminals:

CIVILIANS.

Jeff. Davis, ex-President of the rebel confederacy.
Alexander H. Stephens, ex-Vice President of the rebel confederacy.
John H. Reagan, ex-Postmaster General.
Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary of Jeff. Davis.
Clement C. Clay, rebel Senator from Alabama.
Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia.
Governor Zebulon B. Vance, of North Carolina.
Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.
John A. Campbell, of Alabama.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Lieutenant General R. H. Anderson, of South Carolina.
Lieutenant General R. S. Ewell, of Virginia.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Major General W. R. W. Beale, of Mississippi.
Major General Edward Johnston, of Georgia.
Major General Joseph B. Wheeler, of Alabama.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Brigadier General Rufus Barringer, North Carolina.
Brigadier General Seth Barton, of Virginia.
Brigadier General Corse, of Virginia.
Brigadier General Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky.
Brigadier General J. R. Jones, of Virginia.
Brigadier General Richard L. Page, of Alabama.
Brigadier General Edmund C. Rucker, of Tennessee.
Brigadier General Thomas B. Smith.
Brigadier General T. W. Frazier, of North Carolina.

COLONELS.

Colonel Saint Leger Grenfel, of England.
Colonel P. B. Lubbock, of Tennessee.
Colonel Robert Ould.
Colonel Harry Gilmor of Maryland.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

The testimony before the court martial at Washington, on Saturday, was very important. The rebel, Benjamin, who is not yet in custody, and for whom a reward has not yet been offered, was directly connected with the assassination conspiracy by the evidence as to the identity of the cipher found in his office and that which Booth possessed. It was also put in evidence that the rebels had a large amount of money—six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in all—on deposit at the Ontario Bank, Montreal, subject to the drafts of Jake Thompson, and that Booth kept his money at the same bank, and bought bills of exchange on England, saying that he was about to run the blockade.

The attempt of the government to show that Dr. Mudd heard of the assassination, and yet volunteered no information about Booth, and the evidence of Col. Stewart, who chased Booth to the stage-door of the theatre on the night of the assassination, and saw Spangler standing there, apparently unconcerned and making no effort to stop the assassin, occupied the rest of the day until the court was cleared for the consideration of important secret testimony.—This testimony is said to be conclusive against the leading rebels, and includes cipher despatches in the same characters as those used by Booth and Benjamin. The fact that this evidence implicated Surratt, Maddox and Thompson who are not captured yet is given as a reason for its suppression. Much of the evidence against Davis has also been withheld.

Directly, through Benjamin, Surratt, and Booth, and indirectly through Sanders, Thompson, and Booth, we find Jeff Davis identified as the master spirit of the assassination. The developments of this trial enable us to understand why the rebel chief was so confident of success after all his military reverses; why he rejected the terms offered by President Lincoln at Hampton Roads, and why he broke down so suddenly, losing both his courage and his dignity after the President was killed. He evidently expected that the murder of Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Seward, and Stanton, to be secured by the conspiracy to which he was privy, would completely demoralize the North, and render the triumph of the Confederacy easy.

It was expected that the examination of witnesses for the prosecution would be finished on the 23d. Two hundred witnesses for the defence will be examined.

ANOTHER SURRENDER.

The Navy Department, on the 21st, received a communication from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, under date of May 6, off Mobile, in which he says:

I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 4th instant, I received written propositions from Commodore Ebenezer Farrand, commanding Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the rebel naval forces, officers, men and public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee river, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange terms of surrender to the United States. I accordingly met Commodore Farrand at Citronelle, a point about twenty-five miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposal on the same basis granted to General Richard Taylor by Maj. General Canby, the latter having taken place at the same point and time. General Canby not being present, some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be completed for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels and property, when further details, with copies of all correspondence and the written agreement and obligations, will be officially made known to the Department.

GENERAL NEWS.

General Sherman's official report of his negotiations with the rebel General Johnston, which has been on file in the War Department for some days, will shortly be made public. Upon this document Gen. Sherman rests his defence against all the charges of improper action on his part.

From Richmond we are informed that Gen. Dent, of Gen. Grant's staff, has, at his own request, been relieved of command in that city, in consequence of some misunderstanding between himself and his superior officers. Gen. Lee, it is said, proposes, if permitted by government, to retire to his estate at White House.

To Business Men.

Business men who wish to make their business known through the medium of the Press, will do well to patronize the PROGRESS, for we hazard nothing in saying that it is read by more persons, both among soldiers and civilians, than all the other papers in the State put together. Our advertising terms are moderate.

In this connection we must request our business men to hand in their favors before or by six o'clock in the afternoon.

Vindication of Davis.

When we had read the first page of the communication signed X—"A reply to Snooks—a Plea for Jefferson Davis"—we were tempted to throw it aside, but after reading it through and seeing that the writer said his "execution would vindicate justice and maintain the dignity of the nation," we sent it on to the composing room. Our nature is merciful, but we want Davis and his associates in crime to have *justice*.—And in the language of our Judges on serious occasions, May God have mercy on their souls.

THE EXCHANGE.—The marked improvement in the management of the Exchange Hotel, under its new proprietors, Messrs. Randall & Bowen, is worthy of note. With praiseworthy energy and activity they have replenished their table furniture, and are now able to accommodate all of their guests at once. They expect new furniture soon, and will undoubtedly keep a first class Hotel—an institution that will pay well in Raleigh, and one that has been much needed here.

SHOOTING.—Night before last a Sergeant was fired upon twice in one of our streets near the grave yard. It is said Tom Dancy, a well-known and notorious bad character, fired the shots. His design was most likely murder and robbery. We have not heard of his arrest, and he has probably made himself scarce.

Johnny Blake, one of the gentlemanly attaches of the Adams Express, has placed us under obligations for late papers in advance of the mail.

BUSINESS IN WILMINGTON.—The *Herald of the Union*, published at Wilmington says:

To those of our citizens who were familiar with the state of affairs in this city previous to its occupation by the national forces, and noted the evident indifference of the very few of our merchants who had anything of consequence in their stores, to dispose of them to their customers, the present aspect of our business prospects must be cheering indeed. And even until after the removal of the restrictions on trade, business was rather FLAT but now we note a most agreeable change. The old establishments are being filled up, new ones are being daily opened and packed with goods, steamers are constantly arriving with new supplies, and a general revival of business is taking place.

The Kentucky Legislature assembled on the 16th, but no quorum was present. Chief Justice Bullitt is said to be tried on the charge of conspiracy against the Government.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., in Johnston county, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER, of Newbern, to Mrs. SARAH SANDERS, of Johnston.

"PARSON" BROWNLOW ON EX-GOV. HARRIS.—Parson Brownlow, now Governor of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of five thousand dollars for the capture of his rebel predecessor, Isham G. Harris. The Governor graphically sketches the fugitive from justice, in a style that will make him wince if he has any sensitiveness. It certainly is an unique official production, and characteristic of Brownlow: "This culprit, Harris, is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds, and is about fifty-five years of age.—His complexion is sallow, his eyes are dark and penetrating—a perfect index to the heart of a traitor—with the scowl and frown of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief, and the practice of crime, have brought upon him premature baldness and a grey beard. With brazen-faced impudence, he talks loudly and boastingly about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and entertains no doubt but the South will achieve independence. He chews tobacco rapidly, and is inordinately fond of liquor. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man—steeped to the nose and chin in personal and political profligacy—now about lost to all honor and shame—with a heart reckless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TREATY.—As the facts and circumstances which operated upon the mind of General Sherman, in his recent treaty with Gen. Johnston become known, there is less disposition to censure him for the latitude taken. He had just had a long interview with President Lincoln, wherein Johnston's surrender was thoroughly canvassed, and the paramount impression made by the President was that every possible magnanimity and kindness was to be shown the foe, just so soon as he should offer to lay down his arms. The President particularly desired that every cause of irritation, consistent with justice and national honor, should be obviated, with a view of winning back the affections of the Southern people to the old flag, rather than securing a forced and unwilling obedience to Federal rule. Gen. Sherman insists that his action was based upon this desire of the President.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

THE BALTIMORE WECKER.—Major General Franz Sigel has resigned the sword and taken up the pen in the cause of the Union, having this week associated himself with Wm. Schnauffer, Esq., in the publication of the Baltimore Daily and Weekly *Wecker*, the organ of the German Unionists of Baltimore.—The *Wecker* has been a firm and consistent advocate of the Union party and of free institutions for many years past, and under its new management we predict for it a greater success than has attended its past efforts.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 43.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQTARters Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 3, in regard to trade will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Martial, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General HALLECK:
J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:
FRED'K ANDERSON,
Lt. & Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No 2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 52, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh N. C. May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.

May 23-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 33.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about the Army or Military Camps.—They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 38.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace; prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All *military* restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION MEETING IN ROLESVILLE.

THERE WILL BE A UNION MEETING AT ROLESVILLE Saturday the 27th inst. Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock. All Union men in favor of restoring civil law and order are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

May 20-td